





## Intimations.

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

## AERATED WATERS.

**WATER.**—The Water used is absolutely pure.

**STEAM PLANT.**—Of the latest and most powerful type.

**SUPERVISION.**—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The **PRODUCT.**—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

## "BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

## COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Counters of Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SALTZ WATER  
LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER  
LEMON SQUASH  
GINGER ALE  
RASPBERRYADE  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1893.

## "STUDIES."

The noblest study for Mankind is Man, said Pope; there is a great deal of human nature in men, according to Mark Twain; and human nature is ninety per cent. folly, if Carlyle is right. Hongkong is therefore an ideal place for study. Going more closely into details, it would seem that meetings of the "Licensing Jugglers" furnish the best material—better than the other theatres for displays of the legal fraternity, that syndicate of able caterers for students of human folly; since at the assemblies of the "Great Unpaid" the land-sharks have practically unrestricted freedom. In the past there have been frequent instances, which we need not now revive, showing "what fools these mortals be;" and yesterday's meeting was well up to the average standard.

In the first place, the very list of names of Justices present constitutes an index of folly on the part of the Government which entrusts the control of a vital social problem to men whose pecuniary instincts—amounting in these hard times to a mania in some cases as bad as hydrophobia—drive them in the direction of removing every restriction from their own favoured concerns, and putting every obstacle in the way of others, apart from the merit or honest expediency, happens that at least ten—

probably more—of the 36 "Justices" at yesterday's meeting are in direct pecuniary bondage to some licensed concern; that is, they are to that extent blinded in favour of promoting unrestricted some branch of the traffic which they are appointed to regulate, and as to which they form the only check, the only barrier to protect Society from the "Almighty Dollar coined by the Demon Drink." Of the other 26 Justices also, nearly half are indirectly but no less distinctly influenced in a similar manner. Whether there is a convenient remedy for this anomaly need not now be discussed; the fact remains that it is a glaring absurdity.

In the second place, Mr. DEACON, solicitor for the applicant whose case the meeting was called to discuss, objected to the constitution of the Board, on grounds which may or may not have been sound; but he insisted on monopolising the discussion, to the exclusion of other legal gentlemen who had as much right as himself to discuss the validity of the Justices' votes. Mr. LEACH, solicitor for the opposition, tried to speak in defence of the constitution of the Board attacked by Mr. DEACON; but every such attempt was unceremoniously shouted down by the champion of the Philanthropic Company, Limited. Surely the Peak residents had as much right to uphold the constitution of the meeting as Watson & Co. had to criticise it; but Mr. LEACH did not make much effort to assert himself, and the Chairman and the rest of the Justices allowed Mr. DEACON to have his autocratic way; and then they proceeded to innocently adjudicate on their own validity! It mattered little, for, to come to the third point of absurdity in this stupid farce, every member of the Board, with perhaps two or three exceptions, had come determined to endure the arguments as well as might be, and then vote as if he had not heard anything—having already made up his mind. Perhaps that in itself might not be very injurious, though it certainly made the formality of discussion a ridiculous superfluity; but it must be noted that these men with previously formed opinions were not honest in most cases. They simply followed the lead of the Governor and Mr. KESWICK, like a flock of sheep; they cast their votes under false pretences—passing off as their own genuine convictions the spurious echoes of toadyism. The leaders in this prejudging movement ought to have known better. The Governor put his name to a petition, knowing well enough that in the ordinary development of human servility his action would divert some honest opinions into dishonest time-serving. Moreover, there is the possibility that a licensing case may be carried, in some form or other, before the Council or the Court; in which case the members of either body would be placed in the false position of having to decide on the merits of their own petition. Whatever may be said as to precedents, or honest motives, or public men's private rights, they ought to have had better taste, if not more sense. It is at least open to question whether the bunch of signatures of minor Government officials would have been put on the petition if there had not been a powerful inducement among the first half-dozen names; and the same may be said of the Jardine tribe, who rolled up in their thousands to chalk their names down. These may be mere coincidences, but they form congenial food for cynical reflection.

As for the speeches, what can be said of them? What not? There have been worse—in Hongkong only; but not much worse. Mr. DEACON's speech was simply a long and dreary tangle of oft-repeated absurdities. He began by making a great fuss about the Tram Station being spacious and substantial, whereas it is as a matter of fact built on a hillside sloping about 70 degrees, and so even the greatest genius on earth could not make it really very spacious or substantial. Besides, even if it was, is that any reason why it should be licensed, any more than every other spacious and substantial building on earth? What is the matter with the H. & S. Bank premises? Nor is the point towards which presumably his speech tended—the application for a licence—assisted greatly by his mentioning that the place cost \$18,000. But the silliest thing in his speech was his contention that the "Buffet" bar was necessary, on account of the numbers of people rushing to catch a tram, having no time to call at the Peak Hotel 30 yards away, yet hankering after intoxicating liquors! Why not adopt the method employed on the railways in Europe for putting mail-bags on and off trains in motion? The passengers could put their heads out of the car windows, and the drinks could be thrown at them as they flew past each station. This would cause a boom in prices of garden-hose and patent squirts. Passing over the argument about soldiers and sailors, which was so utterly nonsensical as to be worthy only of Granny Sharp; passing over also the eulogy of Mr. J. D. HUMPHREYS, for various reasons which one would have thought easy enough for even Hongkong lawyers to grasp; and passing over scores of other eccentricities on a minor scale in Mr. DEACON's rhetorical effort, we come to the statement that the Peak Hotel supplies ten-cent drinks, as to which we would advise him to go and order a drink, and get it inside him, and then plank down ten cents on the counter and await developments.

For the rest, there is not much that was brilliant in the remarks of Mr. LEACH and DEACON, who rose little above uninteresting mediocrity, of which quality they are thoroughly representative. The Justices, as it happened, rightly decided that the licence asked for was not necessary; but the result of their decision, we venture to assert, was more the accident of circumstances than the calm decision of unbiased minds.

## THE BELLS ACROSS THE WATER.

Some two years ago Hongkong was up in arms against the vice of gambling; not foreign methods of gaming, but it understood, but against the iniquitous systems of *fantas* and *go-tie* to which the Celestial and the more depraved European tastes so promptly stray. A crusade was inaugurated and the ruling tone of the community's sentiment, as represented through the Press, was so hot with the tincture of protest that the matter was taken up by the Government, and the then Administrator forthwith communicated with the Viceroy at Canton. That dignified official was, of course, participating largely in the profits of the fantan establishments but still the news of their actual existence came to him as a shocking surprise. The morals of the people were his chief care and he would see that the houses were promptly and effectively closed! So they were for a couple of days, and the general public of Hongkong seems to have laid the consoling unction to its soul that they are still closed. They are not, however, and just at the present moment are flourishing and waxing exceeding fat on the spoils of Hongkong. This business is carried on most systematically and on lines begotten from years of experience with foreign tastes and the quaint superstitious humours of foreign gamblers. No expense nor personal effort is spared by the runners of rival houses to make their own the most attractive to the foreign eye; free steam launches, liquors of the best quality, cigars and suppers are all provided free of cost. Neither is there any question or stipulation as to the amount of coin a visitor intends to risk; it is taken for granted that the establishment will, if he plays at all, make more out of him than will cover the outlay.

It is a well-worn truism that men cannot be made wise by legislation, but legislation can sometimes be the means by which they can be prevented from making fools and rogues of themselves. The origin of the out-cry against these fantan dens was the prosecution and conviction of one or two more or less high-toned embezzlers who were proved to have lost heavily at Kowloon; indeed the narrow and festering lanes of that filthy hamlet have too often been but channels leading to Victoria Gaol. And there is not a night in the week but candidates for quarters in that classic abode may be seen at either Kowloon or Samsoo. Launches lie quietly off the Praya West, near the Steamboat Company's wharf, and are signalled as required. The man in charge does not stop to stipulate for any fee; the passenger steps on board, and crosses to Samsoo or Kowloon, just as he pleases.

There are members of the Legislative Council who are thoroughly acquainted with these facts and so is every member of the Police Force from the Captain Superintendent down to the latest recruit, yet no effort seems ever to be made to stem the flood of infatuated fools who nightly—yes, invariably under the cover of night—stealthily cross the water to hazard money which in nine cases out of ten is not lawfully their own. Perhaps the simplest and most effective means of checking this evil would be a stricter system of licensing steam launches for night traffic and of making Pedder's Wharf the recognised starting and landing place for all and every craft plying the waters of the harbour after certain hours. There is always a policeman on duty there and to our knowledge many of the regular *habitués* of these dens would not dare be seen leaving for either of the points mentioned. Much may be done by the authorities towards "starving out" these gambling houses, for without the support that they receive from Hongkong they would not survive a month, but the more effective course of action would be for his Excellency, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, to delicately but firmly intimate to the Canton authorities the advisability of taking such measures as will lead to the final and permanent closing of these objectionable and crime-begetting establishments. And if his Excellency can secure their permanent extinction he will not have come to Hongkong without having effected at least one tangible reform, and his success in this would constitute a more lasting monument to his memory than any other he is likely to leave behind him here.

## TELEGRAMS.

## AMERICA'S GOLD RESERVE.

LONDON, August 4th.  
The Washington Treasury gold reserve now exceeds one hundred millions.

## SILVER CONVENTION.

The report of the committee of the Chicago Silver Convention states that the only remedy for the present position is to open the American mints to gold and silver on equal terms at the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold.

## BIMETALLISM.

A large meeting of bimetallic notables took place at the Marlborough House at which Mr. Balfour advocated a double standard on the grounds of stability, accessibility, and international interests. One of the evils of a gold standard, he pointed out, was that in time of war England's store of gold could be depleted by any Power so desirous.

## CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

MADRID, July 28th.  
Several cases of cholera are reported in Galicia.

## THE SPANISH CORTES.

Senor Castelar has announced his retirement from active political life; the leadership of the Possibilist party falls on Senor Aznar.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

Germany and Britain are indignant at the blockade of Bangkok by France. France, encouraged by Russia, declines to allow any outside interference, and has seized the fort of Danson and the islands in the Gulf of Siam.

## BRITAIN AND POLYNESIA.

Britain has occupied the Solomon Islands.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MONDAY, the 7th inst., being a bank holiday, there will be no issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

NOTHING pays a poorer interest on the investment than wearing a long face.

Broker:—How is it Brown is not a member of the Club? He's a very decent sort of fellow.  
Soker:—Yes—that is why!

THERE seems to be something "nifty" about the *China Mail's* description of the runaway Singapore pony in last night's issue.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama at noon yesterday for Vancouver, via Victoria. She has on board 65,000 passengers.

MRS. CRAWFORD—I'd like to have that man under my foot!  
MRS. SKERRE—Dear me! That would be burying him alive.

"BROWNIE," dear, the *Cyclops* has been in port quite long enough now to justify you in your inclination to take her name out of your list of "ships expected." She went away again to-day.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro* which left this port for San Francisco on July 6th, via Napa, Kobe, Iloilo, Suez, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 2nd inst.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding coast pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

THE Manila papers contain glowing accounts of a series of photographic exhibitions given in the theatre there by a Mr. Sera, who is travelling with Edison's latest invention, which was enthusiastically received by the Filipinos. Our old friend Canaris acted as interpreter.

THE steamship *Kaisow*, expected here to-morrow, has on board the new masts, spars and rigging for the sailing ship *Somali*, which has been lying here waiting ever since her typhoon experiences of three months ago. The *Stratford* also brought a portion of the *Somali's* fittings last Monday.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Dis*, from Timor via Macassar, arrived at Manila on the 26th July, and may be expected here in a day or two. The troopship *Africa*, which arrived here with relief a few days after the *Dis* had left for Timor on account of a native rising, will now be able to take on board the three captured men and leave for Lisbon within a week.

ANOTHER extraordinary telegram comes from Chicago through Japanese channels. The special correspondent of the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* at the World's Fair, wires to that paper under date the 27th ult. that the Russian flag had been torn down in the Industrial Department of the Exhibition, and that Russia had closed her exhibits in consequence, and the question had become a diplomatic one.

THE Philippine coasting steamer *San Antonio*, which took a prominent part in the salvage of the *Don Juan*, has been wrecked in Salomague harbour (South Hocos) during a typhoon which passed over the archipelago on the 17th July. She was torn from her moorings and thrown on a reef and almost smashed to pieces. The crew were saved by the *Churrua*. The *N. S. del Rosario* also was driven ashore on Negros island in the same storm.

A "FOOTBALL" dressing-room thief "was brought before the Nottingham County magistrates last month. His name was Frederick Foster, and his solicitor stated that he was a choir-master, a teacher, a leader of a Band of Hope, and a Sunday School teacher, but these attributes of virtue did not prevent him from cutting open a football bag and helping himself to a watch and the purse of a number of players in a local match at Willford, so long ago as Boxing Day. He kept the watch until a few weeks since, when he tried to pawn it, but he was apprehended. The magistrates so leniently gave him the option of paying £15 or going to gaol for a month.

MR. J. J. KESWICK, member of the Hongkong Legislative Council for Jardine's, has not yet resigned his appointment in that august assembly, nor has he publicly repudiated the serious charges made against him by Mr. Edwin Mackintosh, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and partner in the eminent firm of Butterfield & Swire, at the annual meeting of the Chamber held on the 8th April, 1893. Mr. Keswick is respectfully invited by the *Hongkong Telegraph* to do one thing or the other for his own sake; his present anomalous position is a serious drawback to his usefulness and his claims to public confidence in any capacity whatever.

ACCORDING to a native paper, the western coast of Korea presents great difficulties to navigation during April, May and June, owing to the heavy fog that generally prevails there during those months. This year the fog has been the densest on record since Chamulpo was opened to trade. The *Atago Kan* which left Fusan on the 5th ult. took 7 days to reach Chamulpo, a run which in ordinary weather occupies but 36 hours. And the *Sakurawa Maru* was over 6 days on the same voyage. The heat is also excessive, as since the 12th ult., the thermometer registered 92 to 93 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade. On the 4th the temperature reached a maximum of 103 deg. in the shade, at noon. These extraordinary conditions, says the *Yokohama Herald*, seem to be limited to the western coast only; the Yellow Sea, while the eastern coast has quite a different climate altogether.

Talpan:—You were away all this morning, De Starch!  
Berth:—Yes, sir; I was working hard—overhauling a steamer's engines.  
Talpan:—What, in that four-inch collar?

A CHURCH paper has recently been making sarcastic remarks because only five ministers applied for a vacancy in a slum parish, while 500 applied for a vacancy as chaplain to a yacht going on a year's cruise.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 4.30 a.m. to-day, and left again at 5 p.m. for this port, where she may be expected at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

Q.C.—We'll attend chapel to-morrow morning and afterwards confess.  
CONFIDENTIAL CLERK—What's up now? Has the reverend father another crim. con. business on hand?

About 30,000 couples have been divorced in France during the last five years, and now a law has just been read in the Chamber of Deputies for the first time, designed to make a severance of the matrimonial bonds much easier still.

THE Sultan's harem costs him £3,000,000 yearly. About 100 women leave every year to marry, and each has £7,500 dowry. Yet the number of women falls below 500. Every official struggles to get his daughter in, for each has ten servants, a carriage and four, and the possibility of gaining influence over the Sultan.

"WHO wrote the breezy article about the 'Buffet' business in this morning's *Daily Press*?" queries a correspondent. To which we answer, Wicking started it, Watson's pill-maker had a hand in it and the old coolie who turns the crank put the finishing touches to it. It was a brilliant effort, but like the old lady's definition of Webster's dictionary, although interesting was rather disjunct.

THE Shanghai Native papers contain accounts of a rather serious flood which occurred at midnight on the 15th ult. at Shanghai, Hunan Province, and which was attributed by the inhabitants of the district to the "River Dragon." A great many houses were swept away and large numbers of cattle, etc., were drowned, and the damage done to the crops was very extensive. A high water-spout was observed on the river by some of the villagers.

SOCIETY EPISODE.—"I want somebody to show me where to unload this coal," said the grimy-looking man at the kitchen door. "You needn't ask me about that," retorted the young woman. "I don't have anything to do with unloading coal. I'm the kitchen-lady." "I can help that," he rejoined. "I'm the coal-gentleman and the father of three kitchen ladies, and one cash-lady, and if you don't show me where to put this coal I'll call the woman of the house." "I'll show you, sir," she humbly replied, leading the way to the coalhouse.

A WRITER in the *Field* gets off the following:—"About 15 months ago my dog, an Airedale terrier, accidentally swallowed a solid India-rubber ball of 1½ in. diameter, and, notwithstanding every effort on my part being made to induce him to part with it, I was not successful. Last week, to my intense surprise, he brought up his old enemy, and in so good a condition as when he swallowed it a year and three months ago, with the exception of the red paint, which had gone." After this feat that dog might fairly be expected to swallow and retain some of "Brownie's" nauseating vapourings.

RUMOUR asserts confidently that the Peak residents who signed the petition against the "Buffet" licence were largely influenced by their womenfolk, which does not say much for the ladies' opinions of their husbands and brothers. It may account for the stress laid by Mr. Leach on the ladies' aspect of the question, and also (if he knew beforehand) for the designer's plan of devoting a lot of space in the Tram Station building to ladies' rooms, which would be utterly useless. It would be interesting to know how far the rumour is true; does it include Governor Robinson? And how about Cilly Flitt?

A RECENT writer on financial topics in treating of panics remarks that "mild cure" is in most cases the best remedy. The concept is a happy one, taken in connection with the present disposition of bank depositors to demand their money. They have no immediate use for it, and it is safe where it is. All they need is such an application of "mild cure" as will restore their ordinary mental balance and lead them to take a sensible view of matters. Horace Greeley said before the resumption of specie payments that "the best way to resume is to resume." In like manner the best way to maintain financial confidence is to confide. Let bank depositors take it for granted that the country is all right, that their loans are well protected, and go about their business as usual, and they will find as a rule that the banks are all right and there is no occasion for being scared.

THERE is in Hongkong a cheery old soul who by virtue of his girth and general measurements would anywhere be taken for a twin brother of the historical King Cole. Among his intimate friends he is known as "Tim-fo" and he may be seen any day, when he is not elsewhere, flitting around the Peak. Sometimes he is elsewhere, and that's what we're getting at. A couple of days ago he and a few friends journeyed across to the local Monte Carlo bent on testing the sentiments of the fickle goddess. She smiled and "Tim-fo" and his friends were revelling in the flood of fortune when suddenly another party loomed upon the scene and in that party were Mr. L. C. and several of "Tim-fo's" most influential patrons. *Walla! Emili!* gasped the peering Jumbo in his native language (Cheechee), and with one bound that shook the shanties to its foundations he landed half way up the stairs. His friends followed and when the new arrivals came there were only gazing and wonder-stricken Celestials to receive them. Now if you ask "Tim-fo" or any of those who were with him which was the hottest and the longest hour that they ever spent, they'll tell you it was the one they passed under the bed at Kowloon on Thursday last.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Chief Justice Fielding Clarke).

August 5th.

## THE "TANTROS" CASE.

In the matter of the steamship *Tantros*, seized on the 22nd July under the Chinese Emigrants Ordinance of 1889, the Hon. W. M. Goodman, Attorney General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. C. Master, applied to the Court, pursuant to an order made at the previous hearing, for directions as to the

procedure to be adopted. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. E. C. Ellis (Mr. Deacon's office) was for the owners of the steamship. The particulars filed by the Attorney General, dated 29th July, are:

(1) That during the month of July, 1893, and prior to the issue of the warrant herein, without any licence having been granted under Ord. 1 of 1889, the said steamship *Tantros* was within the Colony of Hongkong fitted out and equipped with latent or knowledge on the part of the person so doing, or with reasonable cause on his part to believe that the said ship would be employed in the conveyance of Chinese emigrants, to be embarked at some port or place out of the Colony contrary to the provisions of sec. 74 of the said Ord. 1 of 1889.

(2) During the months of June and July, 1891, and prior to the 22nd July, 1893, without any licence having been granted under Ord. 1 of 1889, the said steamship *Tantros* was within the Colony of Hongkong taken on hire, with intent or knowledge on the part of the person so letting or taking on hire, or with reasonable cause on their part to believe that the said ship would be employed in the conveyance of Chinese emigrants to be embarked at some port or place out of the Colony, contrary to the provisions of sec. 74 of the said Ord. 1 of 1889.

The answer of the agents, dated 3rd August, 1893, is:

(1) The said agents say in the first place that they ought not to be called on or required to make any answer to the matters alleged in the particulars annexed to the said citation and filed and served on the 29th July last, because the breaches alleged in the said particulars are so vague and indefinite, by reason of the omission to charge any person with the said breaches or any of them, that no issue can properly be raised thereon.

(2) The said agents further say that, assuming for the purposes of the argument that the facts alleged in the said particulars are true and capable of proof—which the said agents say no means admit—no offence is thereby charged to have been committed against the provisions of the said sec. 74 of Ord. 1 of 1889 rendering the said steamship liable to forfeiture.

(3) The said agents claim that the said steamship shall be released and restored to them and that they may have the costs of these proceedings.

The Attorney-General mentioned that, pursuant to the order of the Court at the last hearing, he had filed particulars (as above) with an affidavit of the Captain Superintendent of Police, which documents were served within the time fixed; but the answer of the agents was not filed until yesterday, instead of Thursday as fixed by the Court; so that, if any undue delay occurred in the case, it was not on the part of the Crown.

Mr. Francis said he had been out of the Colony at the time.

The Attorney-General said the answer of the agents did not in any way say or imply that the agents amounted to a motion to dismiss a petition without going into the case. This course involved great waste of time, which would have been avoided if the answer had gone beyond general denial and bare assertion that no offence was alleged.

His lordship pointed out that the particulars did not contain any allegation against any individual.

The Attorney-General said that the Ordinance did not require any particular person to be charged. The Ordinance said that any person who did the acts was sufficient for the Crown to show what was done, and in what state the ship was, to justify forfeiture.

His lordship thought that as the particulars filed by the Crown contained only general allegations, a general denial met them.

The Attorney-General maintained that the Ordinance simply required proof that the acts were done by somebody, no matter by whom; it was then for the owners to prove that the acts had not been done—that was the defence; or whatever the defence was. In order to forfeit a ship for illegal cargo equipment it was enough to prove such equipment.

His lordship:—But how about the "letting or hiring" alleged? How can you prove a lease without showing to whom or by whom granted? The Attorney-General thought the fact of equipment was ground enough to go on. Facts were what the other side said to avoid; in their answer they seemed only anxious to cause delay, and all this time the ship was being detained, at great loss; the agents should be eager to bring matters to a conclusion and get back their ship, if possible. Their answer was bad on the face of it.

Mr. Francis argued that there was nothing really to answer, since there was no allegation of any criminal offence according to the Ordinance. What was stated in the particulars was not amount to an offence under the Ordinance, which was ambiguous and badly constructed in many ways.

The Attorney-General said the Ordinance was framed with the greatest possible care, to deal with a very difficult matter—the endless dodges of coolie traders.

His lordship:—Of course, it is always easier to pick an Ordinance to pieces than to frame one.

The Attorney-General:—My learned friend would find that out if he had to make them; as it is he is in the happy position of only having to pick them to pieces—and I am bound to say he does it very ably.

His lordship thought there certainly was a possibility of difficulty as to the wording of the Ordinance, in several places. Perhaps it would be better to try the issues of fact first.

Mr. Francis asked his lordship to direct that the issue of law raised by the particulars should be first tried. The Court had absolute discretion, unhampered by rules in this case, though the general practice of the Courts would serve as a guide. He submitted he was entitled to have the question argued separately—any question which might arise in the nature of a demurrer—in order to dispose of the case, if possible, without going any further.

His lordship:—But if I thought it was necessary to allege an offence against a particular person, giving names, I would make an order under sec. 86.

Mr. Francis submitted that such a course would be begging the question. He depicted the power of a Court to do so in any proceedings whatever until there was a proper case stated, a legal cause of action or a proper criminal charge against some particular person, the Court could not proceed against him or do anything. His lordship:—If your objection confined to the absence of a name in the particulars?—because otherwise it seems to me that your objection is too vague and indefinite to accept.

The Attorney-General:—The answer of the agents states clearly that their objection is on the ground of "the omission to charge any person." Mr. Francis:—That is one of the objections. How can any person answer the particulars when no person is charged?

His lordship:—If the proceedings are against any person you have to identify that person; but it is not so here, in proceeding against the ship.

Mr. Francis maintained that no issue could be raised on the particulars, and nothing could be done.

His lordship:—Why, can you not say that the ship was not so equipped as alleged? The case for forfeiture is complete as soon as it is shown that the ship has been equipped.







## Intimations.

## THE MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIKE COAL is a BITUMINOUS COAL of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to Ship's Owners and Captains, who coal their bunkers direct from the Undersigned:—

FRESHNESS of the coal.  
UNIFORMITY of quality.  
FREEDOM from impurities.  
Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.  
Quick despatch.  
BEST of weight, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS,  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Hongkong, 5th September, 1893. [890]

## THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

- 10.—Aberdeen Paper Mills Office, Wing Lok St.
- 10a.—Aberdeen Paper Mills.
- 25.—Aberdeen Dock.
- 26.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
- 40.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya Central.
- 24.—Do. East Point.
- 28.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
- 13.—Bay View Hotel.
- 65.—Blackhead, F., Residence.
- 66.—Blackhead & Co., Praya Central.
- 83.—Bell, Dr. J., Residence, Praya Central.
- 18.—Butterfield & Swire, Shipping Office.
- 36.—Do. Refinery Office.
- 36a.—Do. Refinery Quarry Bay.
- 39.—Do. Peak Residence.
- 42.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Ltd.
- 3.—Cantile, Dr. J., Mount Kellet.
- 15.—Central Police Station.
- 22.—"China Mail" Office.
- 71.—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.
- 72.—Do. Refinery Office.
- 75.—Comptroller, Lants, Wegener & Co.
- 55.—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Gardens.
- 60.—David S. J. & Co., Queen's Road.
- 73.—Do. Residence.
- 12.—"Daily Press" Office.
- 17.—Douglas Laprak & Co.
- 41.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
- 14.—E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
- 47.—Gas Company, Ltd., West Point.
- 48.—Do. East Point.
- 31.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
- 44.—Government House.
- 80.—Government Civil Hospital.
- 14.—Great Northern Telegraph Co.
- 7.—Gordon & Co., Kowloon.
- 1.—"Hongkong Telegraph" Office.
- 2.—Dr. Cantile, Queen's Road.
- 2.—Dr. Cowie, Queen's Road.
- 9.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
- 11.—Hongkong Club.
- 20.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
- 27.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
- 28.—Holliday, Chas., Residence.
- 32.—Hongkong Electric Co., Public Telephone.
- 58.—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
- 67.—Hughes, E. J., Residence.
- 68.—Humphreys, J. D., & Son Office.
- 70.—Humphreys, J. D., Residence.
- 81.—H. & K. Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.
- 33.—Do. West Point.
- 77.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
- 82.—Do. Bonham Strand.
- 59.—Do. Residence.
- 59.—Imports and Exports Office.
- 37.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Praya Central.
- 43.—Do. Residence.
- 30.—Joseph, H. H., Residence.
- 70.—Kramer, J., Residence.
- 21.—Kerosene Oil Godown.
- 64.—Kennedy, J., Horse Repository.
- 64a.—Do. Stables, Causeway Bay.
- 4.—Laparak, J. D., Residence.
- 6.—Harrison, W. Stuart, Residence.
- 35.—Mount Austin Hotel.
- 35.—Nam Wo & Co.
- 36.—Opium Farm, Hui Fook.
- 29.—Peak Hospital.
- 29.—Peak Hotel.
- 19.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
- 69.—P. & O. Mess, Mountain View.
- 53.—Plonthen, F. von der, Residence.
- 30a.—Quarry Bay Sugar Refinery.
- 34.—Ray, E. C., Residence.
- 51.—Do. Do.
- 45.—Rope Factory, West Point.
- 52.—Shilors' Home.
- 49.—Shewan & Co., Praya Central.
- 62.—Stevens, G. R., Office.
- 16.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
- 16.—Watson & Co., A. S., Ltd.
- 7.—Wickham, W. H., Residence.
- 63.—Woo Kee & Co., Praya West.
- 79.—Yuen Lun Kee, Residence.
- 78.—Yuen Kue & Co., Residence.
- 38.—Yuen Fat Hong, Bonham Strand.

In case of FIRE ring up No. 15.  
The Exchange is open day and night.  
W. STUART HARRISON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1893. [890]

**If you have a COLD or COUGH,**  
acute or leading to  
**CONSUMPTION,**  
SCOTT'S  
**EMULSION**  
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL  
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES  
OF LIME AND SODA.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,  
47 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China:  
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (Limited),  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1892.

## Intimations.

## CARMICHAEL &amp; Co., Ltd.

## RAIN COATS &amp; UMBRELLAS.

TENNIS SHOES, BROWN CANVAS SHOES, SEA BOOTS in all Sizes.  
W. D. & H. O. WILL'S CAPTAIN, THREE CASTLE, VIRGINIA MIXTURE,  
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.  
NEGRO-HEAD TOBACCO.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.  
15, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1893. [53]

## SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES

The only remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitoes and other venomous insects.

By burning one of SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES in a room before going to bed,  
PERFECT REST & UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED,  
as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stifle or kill all insect life, thus rendering  
Mosquito Curtains Quite Unnecessary.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destitute of insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance.

Manufactured Only in the Laboratories of  
**Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, ENGLAND.**

Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers; and by  
**A. & WATSON & CO., Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Treaty Ports.**

## ORIZA-POWDER

Rice Flower  
MATCHLESS, FRESHNESS AND PERFUME

L. LEGRAND'S  
ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL

11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris  
TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

## Hotels.

## HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL, AMOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors. An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.  
Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG,  
Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [38]

## THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes' walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors. The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD ROOM.

JOHN C. FOSTER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [27]

## TAKARADZUKA HOTEL.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF FROM KOBE, via NISHINOMIYA.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR.

LOVELY SCENERY AND COOL NIGHTS.

THE IRON MINERAL BATHS and WATERS are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for Gout, Rheumatism, Chlorosis, Excess and other affections.

For terms and particulars apply to  
MISS A. HUGHES,  
Manageress.

419] HONGKONG, 1st September, 1892.

## PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,500 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SUMMER RATES.

One person, per day.....\$ 4.00  
One person, per week.....25.00  
One person, one month.....75.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....7.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per week.....45.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....130.00

For full particulars apply to  
VICTORIA HOTEL,  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [123]

## VICTORIA HOTEL.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

RATES for BOARD and LODGING, Reduced to  
\$55.00 PER MONTH AND UPWARDS,  
according to Room selected.

For full particulars apply at the Office,  
VICTORIA HOTEL,  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1893. [74]

## THE WESTERN HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

OLD "BEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET AND COMFORTABLE HOME FOR MEN OF THE MERCHANTILE MARINE.

The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODATION.

They are so strange as to leave as Friends.  
BEN FRANKLIN TAYLOR,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1893. [139]

## To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE, THIRD FLOOR in No. 6, Queen's Road.

ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1893. [63]

TO LET,

FROM 1ST OCTOBER NEXT TO 31ST MARCH, 1894.

NO. 2, HILLSIDE, PEAK, for \$45.00 and taxes.

Apply to  
A. HERBERT RENNIE, P.W.D.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [799]

TO LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSE No. 11, Gage Street.

Apply to  
J. A. DE CARVALHO,  
14, Arbuthnot Road.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1893. [86]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—

"BURNBREE," Generally.

"THE WILDERNESS," Calne Road.

No. 4, RIFON TERRACE—Bonham Road.

No. 2, 8 and 9, CHANCERY LANE.

No. 10, OLD BAILEY.

FLOORS in Blue Buildings.

FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Sturges Street.

FLOORS in No. 5, Shelley Street.

No. 6 & 14, KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

No. 11 and 12, COOMBE ROYAL—Magginn's Gap—Furnished.

OFFICES:—

FIRST and SECOND FLOORS No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.

PRAYA CENTRAL over Messrs. Douglas Laprak & Co.

No. 1, PRAYA CENTRAL over New Oriental Bank.

GODOWNS:—

BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1893. [1163]

TO LET.

OFFICES and GODOWNS in "BANK BUILDINGS," Queen's Road, Nos. 15 to 20, lately occupied by Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co.

HOUSES at "BELLIOS TERRACE," Robinson Road.

HOUSE No. 1, Duddell Street, or in Flats.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

HOUSE No. 3, "BRACONFIELD ARCADE," overlooking Parade Ground—A Cool House.

ROOM in "BRACONFIELD ARCADE," Queen's Road.

BUNGALOW "DELMAN," Yow-ma-tee.

HOUSE No. 1, Shelley Street.

ROOMS on Top Floor of No. 10, Lee Ho Lee Street, above the "CITY CLUB."

Apply to  
BELLIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1893. [1867]

AT THE PEAK, MOUNT KELLET, TO LET.

ONE COMMODIOUS HOUSE.

Apply to  
BELLIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1893. [1868]

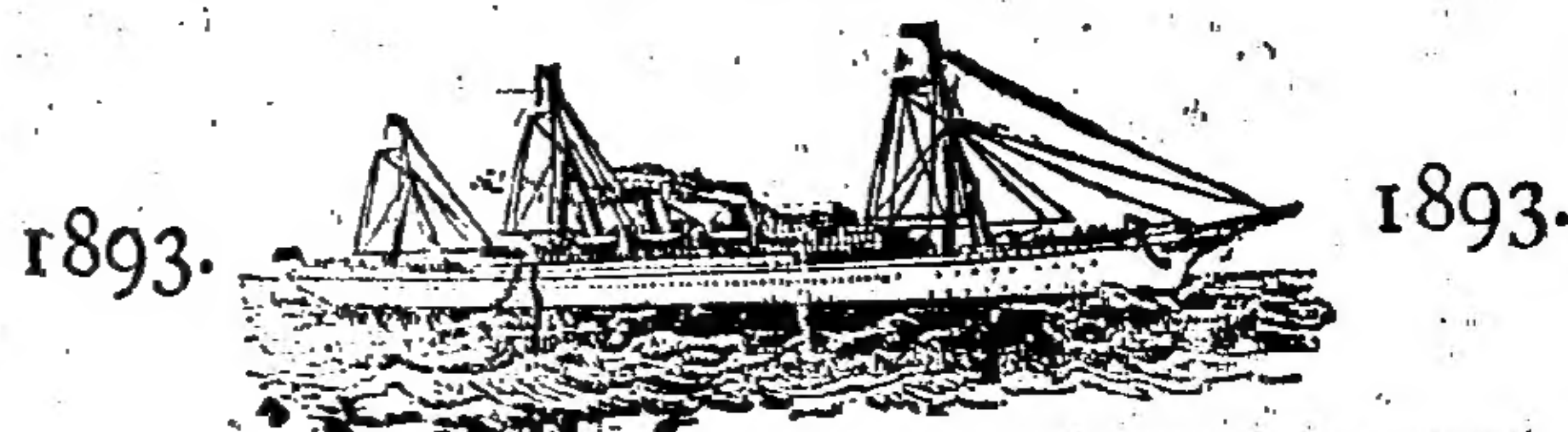
CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON, COAL CONTRACTOR, COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

SHIPS VISITING MANILA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c. WATER BALLAST BOATS.

Manila, 13th March, 1893. [133]

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1893. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA .....6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 15th August.  
EMPRESS OF INDIA .....6,000 " .....WEDNESDAY, 6th September.  
EMPRESS OF JAPAN .....6,000 " .....WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and Call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal ports in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change.

The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

EXCURSIONS TO JAPAN.—During the Summer months, Sea Trips can be made from Hongkong to Kobe and back occupying 13 to 14 days only. Return Fare, \$75.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
D. E. BROWN,  
General Agent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1893. [3]

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Wednesday, 9th Aug.

Persia (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Saturday, 26th August.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Thursday, 14th Sept.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgia (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Thursday, 17th Aug.

Oceania (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama & Honolulu).....Tuesday, 5th Sept.

Galle (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Tuesday, 26th Sept.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 17th August, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M., the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1893. [2]

## NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

MR. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1893.

## Mails.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Mogul.....Tuesday.....August 8th.  
Victoria.....Tuesday.....August 20th.  
Tacoma.....Thursday.....Sept. 25th.  
Mogul.....Thursday.....October 10th.  
Victoria.....Thursday.....November 9th.  
Tacoma.....Tuesday.....December 12th.

## THE Steamship

"MOGUL," Captain Golding, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th August, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the General Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODD, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1893. [14]

## Intimations.

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTI'S GENUINE COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT. DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK